HOW TO ENFORCE THE PUBLIC DE-CREE OF EXTERMINATION.

Only a Display of Genuine American Spunk Necessary to Brive Him teom Sight-Those who Don't Resent His Insuits Have No Hight to Complain.

When Mr. Pullman first proposed to the railroad managers of the country to run palace cars on important trains be was met by the unanimous objection that the fine furnishings of such conveyances would be quickly ruined by the vile habits of a certain portion of the travelling public. Mr. Pullman contended that this would not be the case, that even hogs could be educated up to the point of paying some respect to their surroundings. He argued that if people were provided with pariors on wheels they would behave as though in their own parlors. The event soon proved that Mr.

If mere respect for material surroundings will restrain to such an extent as it does indulgence in depraved habits, it certainly is not expecting too much to look for a thorough suppression of hog nature in public as the result of a general manifestation of popular sentiment on the subject. It is true that hog nature erops out occasionally even in Pullman dars, and it is equally true that persons who on a journey travel in parlor cars are frequently among the most obnoxious offenders against decency and good taste when they ride in ordinary local conveyances. It is safe to say that all their offending will be suppressed, and also that of nine-tenths of the boys who don't dress in broadcloth, if it is once made clear that decent people won't stand any invasion of their rights. It is simply a question of making an unmistakable demonstration of public sentiment. THE SUN has been en deavoring to show various ways in which this may be done by examples taken from daily life in New York. These suggestions can be

to the fact that right in front of him was an aged man, standing against the back of the seat that crossed the coach at right angles from that occupied by the hog and his baggars.

The old man quietly looked on and smoked his cigar until the train passed Mott Haven. Then he culled from his pocket a copy of The Sun, and with a small pair of scissors cut out an article head. "The Great American Hog." The people in the seats near the hog, who had noticed the smile on the old man face, saw him hold up the clipping so that all could see it, and then pass it over to the person occupying the two seats. The hog glanced at the head line, suddenly became confused, stam mered out an apology, took the bundles off the seat, and moved close to one side to make room for the man who had passed the clipping. The old man sat down and began to chat pleasantly with the astonished hog.

"I thought that would spoil your reverie." he said, and I am sorry to have to eall your attention to the fact, but I could not resist the temptation to show you that article. Have a new cigar."

The hog declined, and as all eyes were on him by this time, he got out at the next station to avoid the looks of scorn that were thrown at him.

There was a display of genuine American spunk on a Jersey City car yesterday that was refreshing when contrasted with the meek submission which the hog's insuits often meet. A party of three dudes annoyed a young woman on a blue-line car. One of them went so far as to rub his foot against her dress persistently. On the coposite seat sat a veteran who wore a badge of Lafayette Fost. G. A. R. As soon as he saw what was going on he rose and asked the young woman if she would not like to exchange seats, remarking that she would probably be more yound from the car as fast as he could go, while the passengers jeered at him.

There was a first of not more was said for a moment. The dudes instead of being absahed stared surlily at the veteran. Presently one of the him would not like to exchange seats, remarking that she wou

SMILER'S TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Army Lieutenant Was Insane. Bessions of the trial of Harris A. Smiler, for-

and for Maggie if he would only give her shelter and food.

Oscar Keenig, who had roomed with Smiler, was asked to che words or acts that he regarded as indicating that Smiler was insane. Roenig told of a visit to a dime anseum in the Howery, where there was a chowing gim contest. Smiler said. Ho tout want to see me make a mash. Thereupon saider waked up to one of the contestants and told her that he was not very well dressed that night but that he expected to make thousands of dollars a week out of a carnet cleaning carent, and that he would call around then dressed in. The girl said that she would be very gird to see him then.

The trial was not ended.

About fifty workmen on the buildings at

WASHINGTON, June 6 .- Congress has just passed and sent to the President an act which is regarded by many persons as almost equivdent to a declaration of war against Venezuela. Ever since 1871 the Government of Venezuela has conducted its diplomatic rela-tions with this Government in respect of the demands repeatedly made for indemnity to American citizens in such a way that the patience of the Government has been tried peyond endurance, and the question was trans-

ferred by the President to Congress. In the preamble to the act just passed the facts that "since 1871 indemnity has been repeatedly demanded by the Executive Department of the United States from the Venezuelan Government, but without avail, for the wrongful seizure, detention, and employment in war and otherwise of the American steamships Hero, Nutrias, and San Fernando, the property of the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New York, and a citizen of the United States, and the Imprisonment of its officers, citizens of the United States, under circumstances that render the republic of Venezuela justly responsible therefor; and that all the diplomatic efforts of the Government of the United States repeatedly exerted for an amicable adjustment and payment of the just indemnity due to said corporation and

the just indemnity due to said corporation and its officers, citizens of the United States, upon whose property and persons the aforesaid wrongs were inflicted, have proved entirely unavailing."

Therefore, the President of the United States is authorized and empowered by this act "to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to promptly obtain indemnity from the Venezuelan Government for the injuries, losses, and damages suffered by the Venezuelan Steam Transportation Company of New York and its officers, by reason of the wrongful selzure, detention, and employment, in war or otherwise, of said company's steamers Hero, San Fernando, and Nutrias, by the Venezuelan belligerents in the year 1871, and to secure this end he is authorized to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

to secure this end he is authorized to employ such means or exercise such power as may be necessary."

The last clause of this act is said by members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of both Houses to embrace the most complete delegation of the power of Congress to declare war that has ever been recorded. Under this authorization, it is said, the Fresident will send a Commission in a war ship to Caracas to enforce payment of the indemnity which has so often been unsuccessfully demanded. The claim on account of which this difficulty arose was during many years persistently pressed upon the attention of the Venozuelan Government and as persistently met with evasion. As late as 1885 Mr. Bayard, Secretary of State, in his instructions to our Minister at Caracas, used this strong language:

"Under the circumstances of this case. I can do no less than instruct you to inform the Government of Venexuela that the Government of the United States regards with great dissatisfaction the continued delay of the former Government in the payment of a debt for which Venexuela is bound by the principles of international law. This debt is not based on a contract, but on a wrong done in part and in part permitted by the Government of Venezuela is clearly and unmistakably responsible, and the Government of the United States must insist upon redress."

CAN'T DO BUSINESS IN THIS STATE, The Massachusetts Mutual Benefit Association's Certificates Bevoked.

ALBANY, June 6 .- Superintendent of Insurance Maxwell has decided to withhold further certificates of authority for the Massachusetts Benefit Association to transact business in this State, and has revoked all certificates of authority heretofore granted to that association. The revocation takes effect June 15. This action will not prevent the association from receiving from certificate holders of this State dues and assessments on certificates of membership issued before the date mentioned. or from adjusting and paying in this State losses accrued or to accrue on certificates of membership held by members in this State

issued before that date.

This action was made necessary by the recent report of the department examiners on their investigation of the condition and affairs of the company. This report showed that the company had omitted from last year's annual statement, filed in the Insurance Department, large numbers of unpaid death claims, amounting to \$207,125. The company also failed to invest and deposit its emergency fund as required by the Massachusetts statutes. It further appears from a report of the department's examiners, on their examination of the Security Mutual Beneilt Society of New York, made in January last, that a large number of this company's 2,600 members were transferred to the Massachusetts Benefit Association, pursuant to an agreement made by them with the Secretary of the Security Mutual Beneilt Society. No adequate or proper provision was made in the matter of such transfer, and the substantial breaking up of the Security Mutual Henefit Society, for the protection of the 190 members of this company who did not elect to be transferred, or for outstanding death losses of the society. statement, filed in the Insurance Department,

members of this company and the decision of the society.

Mr. Maxwell says: "The operations of Lawyer J. K. Hayward, acting ostensibly as counsel for the Security Mutual, and representing himself as in no way connected with the Massachusetts Benefit Association, while, in fact, by was employed by the latter association in haggling with and invegling holders of death claims against the Security Mutual into settlements of their honest claims at a small percentage of the amounts they were entitled to demand, placed, in my opinion, not only Lawyer Hayward, but also the Massachusetts Benefit Association, in a position calling for the severest rebuke."

SUICIDE UNDER A TRUCK WHEEL. James Casey's Life Crushed Out by Three

Tons of Flour. James Casey, a laborer, 32 years old, committed suicide yesterday by throwing himself beneath the wheels of a heavily laden truck. Casey lived in the third story of a tenemen house at 212 East Eighty-first street with his mother and his brother Michael, a painter by trade. James was a stonecutter. Both had seen out of work for some time, and despondency caused by their poverty probably influsneed the action of the suicide. Charles Warner of 851 Water street and

Tobias Milier of 126 Hester street saw Casey at about 10 o'clock while they lounged near the railing of Battery Park, on the State street side. He stood just opposite the front of a beer saloon at the corner of Pearl street. After looking up the street for a few moments. he apparently started to cross to their side. When he ently started to cross to their side. When he had advanced three-fourths of the way he stopped and coolly awaited the passage of two trucks bound south. Both were light, but just behind them rolled another with thirty barrels of flour aboard, which weighed about three tons. Casev allowed the front wheels of the last truck to pass by him, and then dived forward as a bail player sildes into second base. His Intention was evidently to set his head or neck beneath the right hind wheel, but as he planged forward he slipped, and the left wheel rolled over him, fracturing his left thigh bone and frightfully lacerating him.

The truck continued its way for about ten feet, when the driver was slopped by spectators of the affair. He knew nothing of the matter until told by those about him. Casev was carried to the sidewalk, where he isy half conscious for a few minutes, when he revived. At first he refused to answer any of the questions asked by Park Foliceman John Kennedy, but finally gave his name and address.

"I did this myself," he exciaimed. "No one olse is to blame for it. I would have thrown myself in the river, but I knew if I did that some one would pull me out."

"What was your motive?" asked the officer.
"I guess I was looney," Carey faintly replied, as he lapped again into unconsclousness. He was taken to the Chambers Street Heapital, where he died without again speaking at \$\sigma clock.

Fatrick burns, the driver of the wason, was arrested by Officer Kennedy, and discharged by Justice McMahon in the Tombs Folice Court. He lives at 538 Fourth avenue, Brook-lyn. The truck belonged to W. H. Wood of 411 First street. Brooklyn. had advanced three-fourths of the way be

Another Victim of the Bar Closing Law. BOSTON, June 6.—Thomas F. Connors, President of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association. was hauled into court to-day as the second detim of the new system of selling liquor in Boston. Mr. Conners had abolished his bar, but the police claim that he was evading that but the police claim that he was evading that portion of the law requiring food to be served with lique. He served a very diminutive sandwich with every glass of spirits, and maintains that he thereby conformed to the letter of the law. Very few of his customers are the sandwiches, but Mr. Connors says that there is nothing in the law compelling patrons to eat food. His defence is that he washed his hands of criminal intent by placing food before his customers. If the Court decides sgainst him Mr. Conners will make a test case of it.

THE SHERIFF'S BILL SIGNED. But the Governor Boubts Whether the ALBANY, June 6,-Gov. Hill this afternoon

This bill is the outcome of recent investigations into the management of the Sheriff's office in New York city. As soon as it appeared upon such investigation that unauthorized or improper charges were being made by subordinate officials in the Spariff's office. there arose a loud demand for a change in the system under which sheriffs' offices are usually conducted, by substituting salaries in place of tees. It was claimed that if salaries were authorized for the Sheriff and his subordinates, and all the fees collected by them were turned over to the city, abuses would cease and the solution of the whole subject of reform in that department would be effected. This bill proceeds substantially upon that theory, but it may well be doubted whether the benefits predicted for it will ever be realized. Maladministration in the Sheriff's office may be deemed to have arisen, first, because of the inadequacy of the existing fees, established many years ago; and second, because of the permicious custom of making improper or extertionate charges by unserupious officials, and the receipt of what are known as 'gratuities.' The remedy for these abuses would seem to have been a reasonable and proper increase of the legal fees and the enactment of a strict penal statute prohibiting and severely punishing the taking of anything, by way of gratuity or otherwise, in excess of such fees, for the discharge of official duties or acts arising therefrom. Such a penal statute has already been passed ichapter 336 of the laws of this year), and a simple bill accompanying the penal statute, moderately increasing the Sheriff's fees, would have completed all the legislation necessary for the correction of existing evils.

"A few years ago, under the influence of a whirlwind of popular agitation, the Legislature passed bills making the Register's and such hasty legislation has resulted in making both of those offices a burdon upon the taxpayers of New York city. Those offices and such hasty legislation has resulted in making both of those offices as burdon upon the taxpayers of New York city. Those offices and such hasty legislation has resulted in making both of those offices a burdon upon the taxpayers of New York city. Those offices and such hasty legislation has resulted in making the penal status of the city largely exceed the fees received from those offices, and up to the present date this year the expenditures substantially equal the receipts:

COUNT CERK'S OFFICE

**Fees thorized for the Sheriff and his subordinates. and all the fees collected by them were turned

Expenditures, \$80,002 57 86 713 60 35,526 77 RECISTER'S OFFICE. Fear, 1888..... 1880 to June 1....

"The taxpayers of New York city may well doubt the wisdom of measures which changed the system under which these offices were previously conducted, and which have rendered them burdensome instead of self-supporting, as formerly. There are certain offices wherein the fee system, for many obvious reasons, should be absolutely abolished, but it is questionable whether the County Clerk's, Register's, or Sheriff's offices should be included in that number. While expressing my doubts as to the wisdom of essential features of the bill, yet in view of the fact that there seems to be a public sentiment in its favor, and no objections have been filed against it on the part of the local authorities of New York, or on the part of any one else, I do not feel disposed to allow my misgivings to stand in the way of the measure having a fair trial."

She Was Ten Years of Age When Gen

George Washington Died. NORWALK, June 6 .- Mrs. Huldah Elwood Rockwell, probably the oldest person in Fairfield county, died of pneumonia yesterday afternoon at the residence of Sally Elwood in Green's Farms. Her age was 100 years, 9 months, and 16 days. She had been ill a short time only. Mrs. Rockwell, or "Granny," as she liked to be called, was born August 19

time only. Mrs. Rockwell, or "Granny," as she liked to be called, was born August 19, 1789, in the house now owned and occurred by George Fairchild. Jr. She was the fifth child of Stephen and Elizabeth Elwood. She received a good education in the public schools, and when still a girl she was employed as head cook in an old tavern near the Southpert line. On Jan. 9, 1807, Miss Elwood became Mrs. Joseph Rockwell, Mr. Rockwell died twelve years ago. Mrs. Rockwell had thirteen children, only two of whom are dead. Of her descendants, as far as is knewn, fortyone are living. She has always lived either here or in Willon; has never been out of Fairfield county, and never rode on the steam cars. When George Washington died, Mrs. Hookwell was 10 years old.

Mrs. Rockwell joined the Northfield Congregational Church seventy-live years ago under the pastorate of the Rev. John Noyes, and at different dates in late years this same pastor baptized her thirteen children, probably the largest number of brothers and sisters ever baptized by one clergyman. Mrs. Rockwell's mother lived lus years. Her brother, Joseph S. Kiwood of Brookfield, is nearly 80, and her nephews in Westport are well along in years. Mrs. Rockwell has always enjoyed lively society, and her genial disposition has attracted both old and young to her home. Her hearing up to the time of her death was as good as ever it was, and her genial disposition has attracted both old and young to her home. Her hearing up to the time of her death was as good as ever it was, and her memory was remarkable. Her mind and volce were clear, and during the past two years she had read the Bible through audibly three times. Several years ago she received her second sight, which permitted her to see fairly well without the aid of glasses.

GLASSWORKERS SENT BACK.

The seven Belgian glassworkers who arover by Jean Jacqueman, and that they were merely the advance guard of a little army of

merely the advance guard of a little army of Belgians who were to be brought here to break up the glassworkers' union.

Becretary Delwate of the International Federation of Glassworkers followed Jacqueman and the seven Belgians to Liverpool, where they boarded the Umbria. He sent a despatch to Secretary George B. Cake of the Glassworkers' Association, in this country, and Mr. Cake and Interpreter Palmeri boarded the Umbria and ploked out the glassblowers. They were allowed to go to the ship's pier under surveillance. There Jacqueman, who accompanied them by displaying a small glass cane, made them known to agents on the pier, who were waiting to take them to the works at Glassboro. N. J. The agents went away without them, and did not call for them alterward at the Barge Office. Labor Inspector Conking went to cilas-boro and got other evidence tending to show that the Belgians had come here under contract. He learned also that if they had been allowed to land the glass manufacturers would bring over about 100 more of them in the fall. The penalty for importing a laborer under contract is \$1,000.

Vale, this county, and with him lived his married daughter and her busband. Arthur Pendegass. Pendegass and his wife often quarrelied, and it is said she left him, he having charged her with being intimate with other men. Then her father and her husband had frequent quarrels. On Tuesday afternoon William Roe saw Pendegass and Olivet in a lot. Soon afterward four pixto! shots were heard by Roo's son and after that Olivet was seen lying in the lot and Mr. Roe went to bim, and thinking he was strunk raised him to his feet and told him to go home. Olivet replied: "Oh. I'm shot: Arthur Pendegass did it." Roe unbedoned Olivet's shirts, but could see no blood, and still thinking that the old man was drunk helped him to the road and left him. On Wodnesday morning Preston O'Dell saw him lying on the ground, and he too, thinking him drunk, tried to get him togo home, and finally left him. On Thursday morning another neighbor found him on the same place, and he was dead. Acting Coroner Denton and Dr. Knapp found that the man had been shot in the lower part of the back. His wallet with money in it had been taken. A Coroner's sury saidfarthur Pendegass shot him and a warrant was issued for Pendegass's arrest, but he is still at large. Olivet was 68 years old. men. Then her father and her husband had

Taking Eggs as Security for a Loss, PROVIDENCE, June 6 .- A curious case came up in the Supreme Court yesterday. The Fifth National Bank loaned \$5,000 to a produce dealer named Alserson, taking as security 899 cases of eggs stored with the Providence Warehouse Company. Alserson used the eggs from time to time, but replaced those taken by other eggs, so that there were always 392 cases in the warehouse. Finally he failed, paying six cents on the dollar, and the bank looked for its security, the eggs. When the bank finally sent for the eggs they were worthless, and the Board of Health ordered them buried, which was done. Now the bank sues the warehouse company for \$5.000, claiming that they agreed to keep the eggs safe, and the company claims that they did keep the eggs safe, not a shell being broken, but they could not prevent them from auditing. Warehouse Company. Alserson used the eggs

SOME NEW BOOKS.

Brief Reviews of Important and Interestin New Publications.

" Marion Graham." a religious novel, by Meta Lander, is published in revised form by Lee & Shepard.

"The Lawton Giri" is an American novel by Harold Frederic (Charles Scribner's Sons), 1t is natural and entertaining. A series of moral and theological essays by Newman Smyth, entitled "Personal Creeds,"

is published by Charles Scribner's Bons. "The Devil's Anvil" is one of Mary Kyle Dallas's stories (Belford, Clarke & Co.), She is a clever story teller, and this is a clever tale. A curious story of Dutch New York is told in The Begum's Daughter," by Edwin Lassetter Bynner (Little, Brown & Co.). It is clever, too, and the illustrations are charming.

"Leah in Jerusalem." by Edward Payson Berry (Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.), is an historical romones of the time of Paul. The incidents are dramatic, the description vivid. It affords useful and agreeable reading.

The "Delsarte Recitation Book," edited by Elsie M. Wilbor (Edgar S. Werner), is made up of prose and poetical selections, most of them from contemporaneous authors. Brief epigrammatic extracts from Delsarte's writings are scattered among the pages.
S. R. Bottone furnishes in "Electric Bells and

All About Them" (Excelsior Publishing

House), a handbook that seems to be thorough, and that suggests the tremendous scope of the subject of electricity. Here are 200 closely printed pages and more than 100 illustrations. If it takes so much for bells, what libraries will be necessary before the entire assortment of things electrical can be made clear to us? The theme evidently is running far beyond the reach of any single mind. The outcome is suggested in the story of the German professor who spent his life in the study of the noun, and died regretting that he had not confined himself to the dative case. George Alfred Townsend, one of the busiest of writers, and, when he bestows the pains, a strong, picturesque, and highly finished literary workman, furnishes a fascinating romance in "Mrs. Reynolds and Hamilton" (E. F. Bonaventurel. It is historical, as the name sugrests. Concerned with the period just following the Revolutionary war, it presents to us the figures of Washington, Hamilton, Burr. and John Adams, and of the celebrated Eng-lish Dr. Priestley and his family. It is skilfully told, absorbing as a tale, and full of curious information and suggestion for the historically inclined. It was the intention of the author at first to cover in one narrative a longer period, and to include in it the duel in which Hamilton was killed by Burr, but he was straward lad to shorten his story, so that its conclusion falls within this point. It might well be continued in another volume and as another story to the limit originally contemplated. It is very able work, and nebody would find fault with Mr. Townsend if he should determine to extend it. Possibly the observations attributed to John Adams imply an egotism more unrestricted and offensive than can justly be charged against that distinguished man, and Burr's jealousy of Hamilton may have been rather more carefully dissembled, in fact, than in the book; but Mr. Townsend is learned in political history, and this is a romance. Everybody should read the story. It is full of in struction and of art. Of all the matters that the reformers grapple

with, none apparently is more unshakable than that wonderful product of the centuries a great language. The English language among others, is surprisingly solid and stolid. Its repose must seem to amount to torpor to those who wish to bring about the era of phonetic spelling. It is recorded that a mosquito once said to an elephant: "Look out! I'm going to kick." There is no record of the result, but it is probable that it was similar to that which the phonetic and otherwise logical people have effected in the case of the English "Pure Saxon English," by Elias Molee (Rand. McNally & Co.), is a small book which has just been launched with much vigor against the methods of expression of Shake speare and Mark Twain. A great deal of it is altogether reasonable. If the American people would take it up there would be a considerable saving in typesetting. ink, and pen wear. We could put the music of Italy into our speech by attaching a's and o's to words now ending with consonants, and we could make our language plainer by strict adherence to the Anglo-Saxon and by discarding the Greek and other unpatural foreign alements. The author has spent twenty years and more than \$1,000 upon this subject, "besides neglecting business." We fear that it will all have been in vain. Even if posterity reforms itself according to some of his suggestions, we strenuously believe that it will never turn its small i's upside down as he advises. And we make no pretence to an extraordinary understanding of posterity, either. The latest story by W. D. Howells, "The Shadow of a Dream" (Harpers), is full of the keen wit and fascinating analysis for which

this author is distinguished. Novel readers whose taste runs in such a parrow range that they will tolerate only one kind of story telling. and who exclude the kind that Mr. Howells provides, are greatly to be pitied. There is no more delicate, more charming work in fiction than that which Mr. Howells offers to us. "The Shadow of a Dream" is an altogether absorbing story. Its scene varies between a Western town and Boston and its neighborhood. The dream is the vision of a man dying of his nerves, a vision wholly baseless, the "mere madness of the moon," and its shadow falls upon the widow when in the fulness of time she wishes to marry again, and upon the man whom she wishes to marry. It is, in fact, a symptom of physical disease purely. out its philosophy is variously interpreted by the persons in the story. The full-waisted loctor obtains a true understanding of it: it turns into hatred the love of the dying man for his wife and friend; and the wife and the friend, guiltless as they are, permit its shadow to become appalling. The Mr. and Mrs. March of "A Hazard of New Fortunes" are in the book. March tells the story. None of the characters is bad-evil, that is, or course Their differences are the different shades and tendencies of cultivation and refinement. Dramatic opportunities of the bolder sort are passed over by the author with a contemptu ous inattention calculated to vex some readers: but Mr. Howells has plenty and plenty that is interesting to do in the work of fine de

ineation and analysis. It is a tale full of delicate genius, in the front rank among its kind. " Kestell of Greentone" is a readable English story by Remé Stuart (Lovelis). A delightful girl who has written a novel marries the critic who cut the novel to pieces. The brutal literary work is performed before the pair make the personal acquaintance of each other; if the review had been subsequent instead of previous it is probable that it would have taken on a less surgical form, Whether it would have been more just as well as more generous under the altered circumstances supposed is something that the reader will find pleasure in determining for himself. If it were not positively known that the power to write a bad novel is lodged with all sorts of persons it might be doubted whether any one of the personal charm of the heroine of this tale could have deserved the raking criticism she got. She is so pretty and so amiable, converses so readily and with such sprightly optimism, and is alto gether so well developed on the social and domestic side, that it does seem as if to write a good novel would be a perfectly easy matter for her. Still, as we say, the most lovable people occasionally write the most wretched stories, and there seems to be no degree of amiability or good looks which may be taken as an absolutely trustworthy assurance of the literary art. Aside from the purely speculative question of the justification of the critic in the book, "Kestell of Greystone" has considerable interest. The author has kept his ambition within the bounds of his powers, and has proan easy and natural story.

Delusion." by Frank Ho by Frank Howard Ocular from the same publishers. a New York story, a little crude in some of its workmanship, but supplied with a consider-

able element of interest. The reader feels that the young Hartford athlete in it, who measures forty-eight inches around the chest, might have measured a triffe less and still have been an impressive and formidable person. Lord Nelson and Julius Cresar got along very well with a much interior girth. A suggestive surgical operation, at once unpleasant and impossible, forms an objectionable feature of the story,

A CO-OPERATIVE CIGAR BUSINESS. Stratton & Storm Reorgantze Their Bustness as a Corporation

The firm of Straiton & Storm, the largest eigar-making concern in the country, has been reorganized as a corporation, and upon essentially a cooperative basis. A variety of reasons has led to the change. A few months ago a syndicate of English capitalists made strenuous efforts to organize a Cigar Trust in this country. Arrangements were made with nearly all the great manufacturers except Straiton & Storm to go into the combination and if consummated the trust would soon have become a gigantle monopoly. It was impossible to carry out the plans unless Straiton was, for the time being, at least, abandoned.

gain such advantages as accrue to a corporation organized on a capital stock basis, Straiton & Storm determined to form a stock company. This has been done under the New York laws. The name of the new concern is the Owl Cigar Company, and the capital is \$500,000. Of this the members of the old firm hold \$500,000. Their principal employees have taken in all about \$100,000. The remaining \$200,000 was offered to the largest customers of the house throughout the country, and they gladly took advantage of the opportunity to invest. Two important advantages are gained by such a plan. The employees who have an investment interest in the business are spurred to unusual efforts in making the venture profitable, and the outsomers have an added inceptive to push the sales.

The officers of the Owl Cigar Company are: George Storm, Fresident; Feter Miller, Vice-President and Troasurer; Henry IStorm, Second Vice-President; Edward F. Murphy, Secretary, and W. M. Corry, Manager of Plantations. All these were either partners or employees of the old firm.

Mr. George Storm said yesterday that he was opposed to trusts on principle, and that he had always refused to enter one. The refueal of his firm to enter the combination which the English capitalists desired to make had prevented its formation, but, in view of the effect of that refusal, he deemed it a wise precaution to prepare to meet any united action which might be taken by other manufacturers. If a trust should still be formed by others in the business, he would like nothing better than to compete with it in any form, now that his business had been reorganized in its new shape.

The new corporation will also extensively develop an experiment begun three or four years ago in developing high grade tobacco culture in Florida, with a view to rivalling the best Havana product. Four tobacco plantations in Gaided county, Fla. are now under cultivation, and very successful results are already reported.

The factory of Straiton & Storm, in East Twenty-seventh street, was shut down for a few days last week, owing to taking account of stock and arranging for a transfer ton & Storm determined to form a stock company. This has been done under the New

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

MINISTERN ALMARAO—THIS DAY. Fun rises 4 23 | Fun sets 7 84 | Moon rises .. 11 56 Sandy Hook to B5 | Gov. Island 11 15 | Hell Gate... 1 05

Es Aller, Christoffers, Bremen.

Se Norge, Kundeen, Copenhagen,

Se Rhyniand, Never, Antwerp,

Se Venenica, Hopkina, Port Spata,

Se City of Savannah, Googins, Savannah,

Se City of Savannah, Googins, Savannah,

Se Rosnoka, Huiphers, Newport Newa,

Se Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore,

Se Hentactor, Ingram, Wilmington,

Se Hondo, Browerigg, Belize,

Se Royal Welsh, Oliman, Coatsacoalcoa,

Se Richmond, Jenny, West Foint, Va.

Ship P. G. Slanchard, Swondeen, Barbadoes,

Ship Empire, Snow, Caleta Ruena,

Ship Anarat, Jaburg, Bremen,

Bara Padel, Parlow, Payranda,

[For inter arrivans see First Page.]

ARRIVAD OUT. Be Burgurmelster, from New York, off Dover.
Sa Haffa, from New York, off Dunnet Head.
Sa Chinda, from New York, at Oporto.
Sa Rotterdam, from New York, at Leptord.
Sa Haumore, from New York, at Deptord.
Sa Trave, from New York, at Hemerhaven
So Nevada, from New York, at Queenstown.

SAILED PROM FORSIGN PORTS 5a Columbia, from Southampton for New York.

Business Notices.	
Let Postday, June 10. California Gibrattar Anchoria Moville Moville Runic Liverpool. Westernland Aniwerp	May 80
Burgundia Gibraltar	June 1
P. Caland Rotterdam. La Bretagne Havre Servia Questiatown. Due Bonday June 9.	June 1
Inic Sunday, June B.	
Giava Gibraltar	May 24
Laur To-day.	
INCOMING STRANSHIPS	
Polaria Stettin Trinidad St Thomas 10-00 A M. Embria Liverpool 3:00 A M. Werkendam, Amsterdam 6:50 A M.	12:00 M. 8:30 A. M. 8:30 A. M.
Allanca Rio Janeiro	Fessels Sail., 12 (O M. 9:00 A. M. 9:00 A. M. 8:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M.

Business Stottes.

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whitens the teeth and purifies the breath. 25 cepts Barry's Tricopherous removes impurities from scalp, prevents baldness, causes hair to grow. 50c.

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enis by the new Theodore C. Williams, Dorothea Margorite, daughter of Albert A. Grossman, to Dr. Frank Fremont-Smith of St. Augustine, Fiz. HALF-CONK LIN.—On Thursday evening, June b, at the residence of the bridge parent, S91 Adelphist, Brooklyn, by the Rev. T. B. McLeod, Evelina. daughter of William Conklin, to George Ellery Hale

MACDONALD - BLOODGOOD, - On Thurs day, June 6, at Morris Plains, N. J., by the Rev. James M. Ludiow, D. D., Clara James, daughter of Francis W. Eleodgood, to Banald Hugh Macdonald of Brooklyn.

DIED.

E.E.F.R. -On June 5, at 10 o'clock P. M., at his inte residence, 53 Charles st., George T. Alker.
AHLES, -At Rockland Lake, N. Y., on Wednesday.

ation and Lager Beer Brewers Board of Trade of New York city and vicinity, and Continental Bowling Club. are respectfully invited to attend the fu-neral from his late residence, 645 Lexington av., today at 1 P. M. **HODDY**,—On Wednesday, the eth inst., the Rev. W.

J. B. Boddy, at the residence of J. W. McClolland, 27 5th av., New Brighton, S. I. The reverend clergy, and relatives and friends, are in vited to attend the funeral from St. Mary's Church,

at, Brooklyn. . Friends, and those of her son, Wm. F. Sayers, are in vited to the funeral services Saturday, June 7, at 2

BRAND,-At Jeffersonville, N. Y., June 5, Anna

friends of the family are invited to astend.

DUMOND.—At Rosendale, N. T. June & James E.

Dumend, Examiner at Public Stores

Puneral at Reformed Church, Rosendale, Saturday,
June 7, at 2 P. M.

Summary at Public Stores

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L-----DIED.

PAGAN .- On Wednesday, June 4, in his 32d year John F. Fagan.

OARRABRANT,-At Ridgefield N. J. June ? Nophia Moore, wife of Peter Garrabrant Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Edgesield, N.J. on Funday, June 8, at 2 P. N. Traine leave

Chambers at at 1:00 P. M. 23d at at 1:25 P. M.

INAPP. -On June 0 1800 after a short illness, Mary E., widow of Mores Knapp. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at ber late res idence, 18 Jane st., on Saturday, June 7, at 8 P. M., Interment at Yorktown, K. Y., on Sunday, A. M.

Boston, Mass., papers please copy.

EACKELIN.—At his late home, 505 Grand st., on the 6th inst., James Mackiin. His funeral will take place from his late residence

next Monday morning. June v. at 9:30 a'clock, to 85

Marr's Church Grand st., where a solemn requiem

mass will be offered for the repose of his soul! thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend his funeral. A SON,-On Thursday morning. June 5, James W.

Mason, Jr., only son of James W. and Harriet D Mason. Funeral services from his late residence 272 Tound kins av. Brocklyn, on Saturday evening June 7, at 8 O'clock. Interment in Greenwood.

MOONEY.—On Thursday, June 5, 1890, at his late

residence, 186 South 4th st., Brooklyn, E.D., Joseph A. Mooney, in the Sist year of his age. Relatives, friends, and members of Sylvester Council, C. B. L. are respectfully invited to attend his fo neral from Sts Peter and Paul's Church, Wythe av and South 2d st., on Saturday, June 7, at 10 A.M. Men ALLY.—On June 5, Bridget McNally, a native

of Balbriggan, Ireland. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 8, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Capt. P. J. Healy, 525 East #4th st. Interment in Calvary. MILLER -On Wednesday evening, June 4, Hannah Conover, wife of John L. Miller, aged 44 years.
Interment at Princeton, N. J., this morning.
MULLIGAN.—on June 5. Michael, the beloved

husband of Catherine Mulligan, aged 62 years. Helatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, June 8, at 1:80 P. M., from his late residence, 414 East 52d st. MURTHA -On Tuesday, June 3, 1800, Frank Mur MURTHA, —On Treaday, June 3, 1993, Frank Mur-tha a native of parish of Kill, county Cavan, Ire-land, in the 36th year of his are. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to at-tend the funeral from his late residence, 63 West 15th st. on Saturday, June 7, at 9:30 P. M.; thence to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West 18th st., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated.

Interment in Calvary Cemetery. BIKER, On June 5, very suddenly, at Seabright, N. J., Elizabeth Anna, wife of Richard Riker, and daughter of D. Sackett Moore. STOUT, Entered into life, June 5, William Stout,

at his late residence, 97 18th st., Brooklyn.
Puneral services at the Greenwood Baptist Church,
4th av. and 15th st., to-day at 4 P. M. Relatives and THIEMANN.-On June 5, 1880, Annie, beloved

wife of Frank Thiemann, in her leith year. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence 542 West 20th st. on Saturday at 1:30 P M. WASHBUENE - At Sing Sing, June 4, William W Washburne aged 32 years. Funeral services at the Highland. Avenue Methodist

Church, Sing Sing, to-day at 3:30 o'clock, Train leaves Grand Central Station at 9:15 A. M. Interent at Pleasantville. WILKIN,-On June 5, at his late residence, 55 West

Sperial Motices.

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Religious Motices.

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CHURCH OF ZION AND ST TIMOTHY-Rev. Henry Lubeck rector Sunda services a (Holy Communion and 11 A M. in St John's M. K. Church, 253 West fill a no eventur service. H UGH O. PENTROOST steaks at Masonic Temple, 13d st. cor. 6th av. on Sunday at 8 P. M. Subject: "A Case of Starvation."

Mew Bublications. Read the Article by W. G. GRACE on

CRICKET, in the JUNE NUMBER of the

ENGLISH ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE.

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full of wit and kindly humor dashed with a not un-pleasing explains here and there that reminds one of Thankeray, though the cynicism is not bitter like his.

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Pullman was right.

may be done by examples taken from daily life in New York. These suggestions can be kept up almost indefinitely. It is for the long-suffering victims of the evil which infests every big city to act on them or on others which will secar to them on occasion.

Scores of people have written to The Sun applauding the righteous crusade against the Great American Hog and detailing their recent encounters with the beast in one or another of his varied forms. But not one in four of those who have suffered by enforced association with the animal has had the courage to perform the duty which self-respect and considerations of general good will imposes on him. In a large proportion of eases the hog has gone unrebuked in solte of the sundignation of his victims. As long as this immunity lasts the hog will flourish and the public will suffer. The moment this condition is reversed the hog will disappear. Let it once be understood that the hog cannot induge his swinial nature in public without encountering some form of rebuke, and he will be seen no more. It may be put still more forcibly. The remedy is so completely in the hands of the victims that the man or woman who suffers annovance from a hog without resenting it in most cases has no right to complain. Of course there are many exceptions to this last proposition, but if it is carefully considered for a moment it will be found to be sound on the whole.

How long will it be before New Yorkers will emandipate themselves from this gross infliction? Answer that question, and the date of the final extermination of the New York reserved of American hog is easily figured.

The smoker on the commutation train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which left the Grand Central station on Thursday night, was growded so that there were four men standing in the airle. There was but one vacant seat, and that was in a cross section near the door. The Great American Hog occupied the whole seat, and such part as he could not cover himself he covered with a big parcel, a dress

An Effort to Prove That the Salvatton At the resumption yesterday in the General merly a lieutenant in the Salvation Army, for the murder of his mistress. Maggle Smiler. Lawyer William F. Hickey opened for the defence. His main argument was that Smiler was mentally irresponsible. At 17 years of age

was mentally irresponsible. At 17 years of age he had hemorrhage of the brain, and seven years ago a blow upon the head developed an hereditary predisposition to epilepsy. He had frequent epileptic fits thereafter.

William V. Smiler, the defendant's elder brother, testified that Harris had suffered from opileptic fits and had asted frationally, and other witnesses gave testimony in corroboration. The prisoner's wife said she left him because she could not live with him and Maggie Smiler. He acted queerly at times and Maggie smiler. He acted queerly at times and Maggie smiler that were found in Smiler's pecket when he was argested in which Mrs. Smiler said that she and her haby were homeless and starving and begged Smiler to take her back again and she would work for him and for Maggie if he would only give her shelter and food.

Fighting Peck, Martin & Co.

139th street and Alexander avenue struck yesterday because the contractor used Peck, Martin A Co.'s material. The other six building jobs where the men were on strike were deserted yesterlay, the strikers comelying with the request of the wall included sand keeping away from the neighborhood.

A committee called on Adward King, one of the largest contractors in the city, in the afternoon and asked him to take no more material from Pecs. Martin & Co. He promised to give them a definite answer his afternoon. 139th street and Alexander avenue struck

OUR DISPUTE WITH VERESURLA.

Law Passed by Congress That Is Almost

signed Mr. Fassett's bill making the New York county Sheriff's office a salaried one, and regplating its management. He says:

COURTA CTERE, COLLICET

DEATH OF A CENTENABIAN.

The Inspectors Say It's a Clear Lease of rived last Sunday on the steamship Umbria. have been prohibited by the Collector from landing, and will be sent back to-day. The five women who came with them will accomoany them. Chief Contract Labor Inspector Milholiand and his men say that they found out that the glassworkers had been brought

POUGHEERPSIE, June 6,-Washington Olivet lved on East Mountain in the town of Union

Two shorter tales, by the same author, and contained in the same volume, show consider-

able dramatic power.

& Storm entered the combination, and that firm positively refused to do this. The scheme Partly for their own protection, and partly to

Arrived-Putnar, June 0.

(For inter arrivals see First Para!

e Dregothe Strammers.

Announcement, Our own make men's Pepperell Jean Drawers, 28 to 52 in. 5 to.; Understirts, summer use, 80c. 5 to. 6 to. 6 was make Bress Stirts, 81, 61,25 each All sizes, J. W. Jolinston, 260 Grand et. N. V.; also, 379 6th av., above 28d st. New Shapes IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS, apperlor and medium qualities; styles absolutely perfect; decided saving. McCANN'S, 21c Howery, near Prince st.

MARRIED. PREMONT - SMITH - GROSSMAN, - On Thursday, June 3, at the residence of the bride's par-ents by the Rev. Theodore C. Williams. Derothea

June 4. Jacob, Jr., son of the late Jacob Ahles, in his nith year. Relatives and friends. United States: Brewers' Associ-

New Brighton on Saturday, the 7th inst. The office will commence at 9 SO A. M.

BEOWN.—On June 4 entered into her rest, in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. Lusy 11 Brown, wife of Wm. E. Brown, at her late residence, 122 Haisey

Catharine Brand, wife of William Brand, in the 60th year of her age. HEOWEE,—At Belleville, K. J., on Thursday, June 5. John D. Brower, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal Church,
Belleville, to day at 3 20 o'clock P. M. Helstives and

New York.

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ton's" Wits and Beaux of Society," published By GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON. Illus-

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